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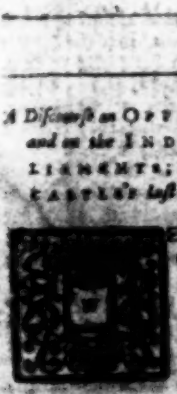
A Discourse on OPPOSITION *to* COURTS, *and on the* INDEPENDENCY *of* PARLIAMENTS; *occasioned by* Mr. OLDCASTLE's *last* REMARKS.



E will allow Mr. OLDCASTLE all he contends for about K. JAMES; that he was building up *his Prerogative* upon the Ruin and Destruction of the *People's Rights*; that he set up *infamous* Monopolies; that he raised Money *without, and against Law*; and then squandered away that Money, which *he rob'd the Publick of*, upon wicked Ministers and Courtiers, who footh'd him in his Vanity, and cry'd up the *Divine Irresistible* Power of Kings; that he used his Parliaments like Footmen, or rather like *Slaves*, and told 'em plainly, *they had no Rights nor Privileges*, that they held all *from the Grace and Favour* of him and his Predecessors, and that, like Gods, *what Kings gave they could take away*; that he only call'd 'em together, *to give Advice when he condescended to ask it*, and to *give Money* whenever he let 'em know *he wanted it*; and, in pursuance of *this Doctrine*, when any of the Members dar'd affert their Rights, he would *fetch 'em out, imprison, and fine them*.

But why is all this retail'd to us? Why all this Pains to collate and publish in the *Craftsman* such *infamous Doctrines*, and such *treasonable Practices*? *Treasonable*, I say; for the Practices of the Court were *Treason against the Constitution*. Then indeed there was occasion to rouze a *Spirit of Liberty*; then the *Opposition*, which Mr. OLDCASTLE so *unreasonably and whimsically* contends for now, would have been the *most Virtuous and Glorious Thing in the World*; for then, our *greatest National Interests* were at Stake; and *Liberty boldly* commenced us to appear, even *with Heat a degree of Warmth*, as was proportioned to the *Nature of the Evil*, and to the *Circumstances of Danger*. But what's all this to us? *who have no Evils, nor are able to apprehend any Dangers*. 'Tis not *Liberty*; but 'tis *Faction*, downright Faction; *Faction of the worst Sort*, to clamour against, and *oppose things* which are not *hurtful to the Publick*, and which are of no Consequence *to a National Interest*; and that too with such Violence as may disorder the Harmony of Government, and render us not *so happy at Home*, nor so *powerful Abroad*, as we should otherwise have been.

'Tis insinuated, *wisely* infinuated, by Mr. OLDCASTLE, that *because the King and Parliament agree*, we *are in a most Critical State if the King governed without a Parliament*. But this Affertion is not true, tho' there were *All Things done, and the same All Things said* a Parliament to-morrow *can*; because *Parliaments are not perpetual*: We should have another, whose Eyes might be open'd, and provide *as a Remedy*; but *there is no Remedy against single Arbitrary Power*, with arm'd disciplin'd Troops, mann'd Fleets, and Trains of Artillery. The neither of these is our Case; our Situation is *infinitely different*: The *Court or Administration* (not to mention his *Majesty*, because we'll give 'em the Bible) were attempted and thing against our Liberties; not one gave the *least Signs of a Design* to invade the Constitution: They *did* nothing but what the People (were they not prejudiced) would give *far their own Sakes*, and for the Support of their own present Interest.

What Reason then hath the *Parliament* to differ with the *Court*? Is it the *very Effence of Opposition*, to be *mere Nothing*? or is not this *Opposition* run mad? Must Parliaments be eternally quarrelling with Kings and Courts, *without regard to their Actions*, or whether they do Well or Ill? And because they don't *oppose* when there is *no Reason* for Opposition, is the Consequence that they are *Court's Dependents*, and will not oppose when there *is a Reason* for Opposition? K. JAMES's Parliament did well, and would have done better, had they carried their Opposition further; and every other Parliament stands obliged, by the *strongest of all Laws* in the World, *the Good of the Publick*, to oppose, if ever we should be so unfortunate, or so *regardless of ourselves*, as to fall into *like Circumstances*. Here lies the *Stress of the Argument*, and *here* only, that *like Circumstances*, or *the same Endeavours* after Arbitrary Power and Lawless Prerogative, demand the *same Opposition*. But we are not to oppose without a Cause; be jealous of our Liberties when *there are no Signs* which should create Jealousy; nor contend and struggle for what we already fully possess, and are in *no Danger*—Tranquillity, highest Happiness of England, when King and Parliament agree upon Views of *National Interest*; and 'tis the Duty of the Parliament to supply his Majesty, when, in what Manner, and in such Proportions as appear necessary to carry on the *true Design* of Government; which has been the Case ever since the happy Accession of the present Royal Family to the Throne.

What's the Matter then? why all this Noise? Why, it seems there may be, or are, *dependent Parliaments*: And there are (Mr. OLDCASTLE says) *many wise and able Writers*, who have *dar'd to plead for a Dependance of the Parliament on the Crown*; not, *for that Dependance of the several Parts of the Government on one another*; but, *for the most indirect, the most iniquitous, as well as most dangerous Dependance*: *A Dependance to be created by Corruption. Corruption*, I say, *hath been defended*; *nay, recommended as a necessary Expedient of Government*.

Who those Men are that have pleaded for *such a wicked Dependance of the Parliament on the Crown*, and *justified Corruption itself*, I know not. Name them, Mr OLDCASTLE! I'm acquainted with no such Men, nor have read any such Writings. But if there are such Men, they are as great as they are wicked; they do the greatest *Dishonour and Injustice* to the Cause they espouse, for the Court Hands in the world of flawful Doctrines, or *Doctors of Slavery*; but may be vindicated upon *full Principles of Liberty*.

Mr. OLDCASTLE has often *talk'd of this Independency* of Parliament, without ever *reasoning* about it: We put him upon *explaining*; he *wrote* and *rav'd*, but not *explain'd*; he *cry'd* aloud for *Independency*, and at the same time own'd a *Dependency*, which we call'd an INDEPENDENT DEPENDANCY. His Words are, "There is "a *Dependance* of the several Parts of the Government on one another, which our Constitution "*hath form'd*; and on the *Preservation* of which "the *Freedom of our Government* entirely rests." This is all we contended for; yet still he went on calling Court-Writers with the Charge of *Slavish Doctrines*, which put us upon an Explanation; and in a *London Journal* of *September* 19. we publish'd an *Essay on the* English *Constitution and Balance of Power*, wherein this Doctrine of the *Dependency and Independency of Parliaments* is set in a full and clear Light: so clear, that Mr. OLDCASTLE *found it to evanish*. But having (upon a *new Consultation*) trump'd it up again, we will lay before the Publick, the Substance of our Reasoning upon that subject. The Propositions we laid down, and which Mr. OLDCASTLE attack'd, was this; *'Tis a mere Utopian Scheme, to affert, that the Supreme Power of Government, in any Nation, can be most exactly balanced, BY THREE WHOLLY DISTINCT, AND ABSOLUTELY INDEPENDENT*. This Proposition we explain'd and confirm'd, from Principles of Human Nature, and by the Constitution of England, where the following Maxims; to which we desire the Attention of the Reader.

Politicks, which is the *Art of governing Men*, is founded in the Knowledge of Human Nature; by which Knowledge we are *assured*, that no Government, where the *Supreme Power is single*, (whether that Power be one, few, or many) can stand long without *falling into Tyranny*: because this Power is *without Check*, and *absolutely unconfin'd*; and Man is not to be trusted with *Power unrestrain'd*. It has been the Wisdom, therefore, of some Parts of the World, *to limit and divide Sovereign Power*, so as to make it more conducive to answer the *sole End* of it, *the Good of Mankind*. Thus did the ancient States of *Greece and Rome*; but the perpetual Contests, frequent Revolutions, and *continued Variation of Power* among the *Romans*, shew, that they had not brought their Government to any Perfection, not *justly limited and divided Sovereign Power*; and perhaps, *that* is hard to do: for *Human Affairs* are not to be reduced to *Mathematical Calculations*; nor can the *Balance of Power* (so often *mysteriously* talk'd of) be so exactly settled, that the *several Parts*, which [illegible] *equally powerful*, and consequently, *equally independent*: But if this *mutual Independency* could be established (which seems impossible) yet no Business could be carried on by it; for, upon Examination, it will appear, that the *several Powers*, of which the Government consists, *can act only by mutual Dependancies, and the Necessity they stand in of each other*.

This general Discourse we'll now apply to the *English Government*; and shew, that *the Excellency* of our Constitution consists in this, that Kings, Lords, and Commons are *three really distinct Powers*, who have each a *Negative*, and are a Check upon, and can controul one another, *when Occasions require*; but yet, as no *legal Act* can pass, *without the Concurrence of all*, 'tis their *mutual Interests* to agree for the *Good of the whole*; which *mutual Interests* create *mutual Dependancies*.

The *Legislature* is the *supreme Power of the Nation*, ONE ESSENTIAL PART OF WHICH IS THE KING, (which People don't consider,) without whom, no Law can be made, nor *one Act* of supreme Power be exerted. 'Tis indeed commonly said, *that the King is the Executive Power of the Kingdom*, or has the Execution of the Government *in Trust*; which is true, but *that* is not all; had the King no more than the *Executive Power*, he would not properly speaking, be *any Part* of the Government at all; but *a Person intrusted* by the Government to execute the Laws of it: and thus the King would be no more *than the chief Servant* of the Government, but not *a real constituent Part* of it. But the Case is far otherwise; for by our Constitution, his Majesty hath *as real a Power in Law-making*, as Lords or Commons; from which *equal and mutual Powers* there arises *an equal and mutual Dependance*, and an absolute Necessity of Agreement, without which the Whole must perish, or the Constitution be chang'd. And *here lies the Root* of the *Constitutional Dependance* of the Parliament upon the King; as well as the King, upon the Parliament, *That the King*, who *is the Executive Part of the Government*, *is also* ONE ESSENTIAL PART OF THE LEGISLATURE; for, as the *strong Desire* of preserving their several Powers distinct, keeps 'em on their Guard, and makes 'em *jealous of Encroachments*; so the *Necessity* which Three Powers stand in of each other, to perform any publick Act, *creates a Dependancy*, and puts 'em on an Endeavour to oblige: thus *Dependance* makes them One, and their Acts, keeps 'em Honest: and by their *mutual Dependancy*, and *mutual Fears*, the Ends of Government are carried on, and the Constitution preserved: for when they are all obliged to be upon the Watch, and in this Station to the Three Powers govern best, *an Independency*, or *control* DO DESTROY ALL POWER.

In this Sense, the Commons should be no more Independent, than the King should be *prerogative or Absolute*, which were the very Words of a STATESMAN *before Sidney*, and spoke to the very *Design* in: And this I affirm, upon my own Knowledge, and from a perfect Regard to Truth; for all the Time before I join'd an Attachment to Churchmen and *Dependants*, Yet tho' this is the whole Truth, for how unfairly this Sentence of a Reverend *Prelate* hath been cited and misapprehended!

The Commons need not be afraid, the Balance is greatly on their Side; and, I hope, will always lean that way: The Crown, Lords and Commons; three Quarters of the Lands of England

(Price Two-pence.)

are in the Poſſeſſion of the common People; and if the *Houſe of Commons could get the Diſpoſal of all the places* in the Kingdom, joined to *their Counterbalance* of Property, and become *Judges* of the *Qualifications* of their Members, as well as of their being *duly elected*, they would then have ALL POWER, the *mutual Check* or Controul, which is our *preſent Safety*, would be loſt, and the *Conſtitution diſtroy'd*. The *King* would then be *a mere Servant*, or *Creature of the Commons*; he would have *no real Power*; his *negative Voice* would be nothing but a *Name*, becauſe depending entirely upon them, and they not at all upon him; he would never be at Liberty to exert it, which is ſometimes very neceſſary. King WILLIAM, by refuſing Bills which paſs'd the Houſe *on purpoſe to diſtreſs* publick Affairs, ſav'd the Nation: And ſuch Caſes may happen again; for the Commons are not always in the Intereſt of their Country. We could give ſeveral Inſtances to the contrary. So that our Buſineſs is to keep the *Balance* of Power *as near an Equality* as poſſible; for on that Balance (as Mr OLDCASTLE very well ſays) the *Preſervation of the Freedom of our Government entirely reſts!* This is *that Dependance* of the ſeveral Parts of the Government on one another, which our Conſtitution hath form'd, to preſerve our Liberties.

F. OSBORNE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Conſtantinople, Feb. 23.

THE Grand Seignior continues to execute rigorous Juſtice upon the Rebels, Authors and Ringleaders of the Depoſition of Sultan Achmet his Uncle, and the Murder of ſo many Great Miniſters; ſeveral more of the Perſons concerned in that Affair having been put to Death or Baniſhed. In this way of Proceeding, he is vigorouſly egged on by the Sultana Mother; while on the other hand, he wins the Hearts of the People by his magnanimous Carriage and generous Deportment.

Calais, April 10. Notwithſtanding the many Aſſurances we have had of a ſpeedy Delivery of the Flota's Treaſure, nothing certain as yet appears to be done; and 'tis the general Opinion, that the Government have made Uſe of ſo much of it, as not to be able to replace it before they receive a freſh Supply from America. The trading Part of this Kingdom is reduced to great Extremities by this Detention.

Manheim, April 18. After having lived quietly and unmoleſted here in the Palatinate for ſome time, upon the Score of Religion, a new Roman Catholick Counſellor was put in the College of Magiſtrates of this Place the other Day, inſtead of a Proteſtant; ſo that now there are only two Reformed Members of the ſame, tho' by the Tenour of the Declaration concerning Religion, as alſo by the Treaty of Baden, and ſix Years after that, there were always four Reformed Counſellors in the ſaid College.

Amſterdam, April 27. The Cardinal Coſcia's privately withdrawing himſelf from Rome makes a great Noiſe there; and the Pope has ſecured all his Effects, and ſummoned him to appear.

Dublin, April 13. The Latin Inſcription made by the Rev. Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, and agreed to by the Chapter to be placed over the Vault where the Body of the great Duke Schomberg lies, is as follows:

Hic Jacet
Sinum oſſ Corpus
Frederici
Ducis de Schomberg,
Ad Jubilæum
Octidi
A. D. 1690.

Decimus et Cepitalium meritorum etiam atque etiam petierunt ut Heredes Ducis in monumento parentis, Mariæ uxoris quatuordecim exin, virgi curarent; ſed poſtquam, per Epiſtolas, per Amicos, die ac ſæpe Comode, ubi poſſunt, hanc Lapidem, indignandi poſſerunt; ſolitum ut ſciat hujus Quarta in Gallia, tanti Ducatus Cineres, in Opprobrium Heredum abſtuſum. Plus valuit Virtutis fama apud Alienos, quam Sanguinis proximitas apud ſuos.

A. D. 1731.

Tranſlated thus,

Here underneath lyeth the Body of Frederick Duke of Schomberg, who was ſlain at the Boyne in the Year 1690.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's did moſt earneſtly over and over again requeſt, That the Heirs of the Duke would be pleaſed to erect a Monument, however plain and ſmall, to his Memory; but when by long and frequent Solicitations, both by Letters and by Friends, they found nothing could be obtained, grieved for the Indignity offered to the Memory of ſo great a Man, they fixed up this Stone; that thou, O Stranger, mighteſt know in how poor a Cell the Aſhes of ſo great a General lie neglected to the Reproach of his Heirs. So much could the Admiration of his Virtues avail with Strangers, more than the neareſt Ties of Blood could with his own Relations.

An. Dom. 1731.

Edinburgh, April 15. Yeſterday Thomas Henderſon the Horſe-ſtealer was hanged in the Graſs-Market, and died to Appearance very penitent.

The Right Hon. Hugh, Earl of Loudon, his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly, arrived Yeſterday at the Good Trees (from London,) the Seat of his Son in-Law, John Campbell, of Schawfield, Jun. Eſq; *P. S.* His Lady is juſt now arrived here.

Leith, April 12. One David Bennet, Officer of the Exciſe in Glaſgow, died the 8th Inſtant, and left 50 l. Sterling to the Poor of the Pariſhes where he was Officer, viz. 10 l. to Edinburgh, 10 l. to Glaſgow, 10 l. to Air, 10 l. to Hamilton, and 10 l. to Carnwath, as an Encouragement to theſe ſeveral Places in the Kingdom, to deal kindly with the Officers reſiding among them.

Norwich, March 17. Laſt Saturday the Rev. Dr. Butts, our new Dean, was inſtalled at our Cathedral: The ſame Day, the Rev. Mr. Gardiner was appointed Miniſter of the Pariſhes of St. Giles and St. Gregory in this City, in the room of Mr. Bentham deceaſed.

LONDON.

ON Sunday being Eaſter Day, their Majeſties, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and the three eldeſt Princeſſes went to the Royal Chappel, preceded by the Heralds and Purſuivants at Arms, and attended by a great Number of Nobility and Gentry; the Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath wearing the Collars of their reſpective Orders; when the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, and Sub-Almoner preach'd the Sermon, in the Abſence of the Lord Archbiſhop of York, High Almoner; and his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire carried the Sword of State to and from Chappel.

And their Majeſties, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and the three Eldeſt Princeſſes, received the Sacrament from the Hands of the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of London, Dean of the Chappel.

The ſame Day the Rev. Dr. Foukes, one of his Majeſty's Chaplains, preach'd before his Royal Highneſs the Duke and the two youngeſt Princeſſes, in his Highneſs's Apartment.

The Enterprize Man of War, which arrived the 15th from Jamaica, had 8 Weeks Paſſage. She brings Advice of the South Sea Company's Ship Prince William, and Snow Prince of Aſturias, commanded by the Brothers Cleland, being at Anchor in or off Carthagena, Jan. 27. O. S. and that the Galleons, who ſailed from Carthagena Jan. 23. N. S. arrived at Porto Bello the 30th, when there was no Account of the Treaſure from Lima being arrived at Panama. The Spaniſh Town Factor, Grey, from Gibraltar, arrived at Jamaica, Jan. 25. The Princeſs Louiſa Man of War, Capt. Digby Dent, with the following Tranſports from Gibraltar, having Col. Newton's and Col. Hoye's Regiments on board, were all ſafe arrived at Jamaica, viz. the Wentworth, Sax, the Mediterranean Hawk, the Morice, Hunt, the Eagle, Chambers, the Bellamont, Eves, and the Molly Galley.

On Saturday the 10th Inſtant, Mr. Chiſelden took from the Body of Mr. Hartwell Buck, eldeſt ſon of George Buck of Biddeford in Devonſhire, Eſq; at his Seat at Langley, a large Stone of 7 Inches and a half round, weighing five Ounces and a half: He performed the Operation in about a Minute, to the great Satisfaction of the Parties concerned; and by this, and other Operations of the like Nature ſince, in that Neighbourhood, with very great Succeſs, he has added, if poſſible, to a moſt deſervedly eſtabliſh'd Reputation for his Skill and Dexterity in this particular Branch, ſo little underſtood, as well as other Parts of his Profeſſion.

Private Letters from France complain much for want of Rain; and remark, that the Winter Corn, which in the Southern Parts uſed to be in the Ear by the Middle of April, is not higher out of the Ground than uſually at Chriſtmas; and that the Earth is ſo dry, that they had not yet been able to ſow either Barley or Oats.

Tueſday one Woodmarſh, a Barber and Perukemaker by Trade, was committed to Newgate by Juſtice Gore, being charged with murdering Francis Aſmes in Chelſea Fields, by ſtabbing him with a Sword, without Provocation, ſo that he died immediately.

On Monday Morning near 100,000 l. in Pieces of Eight, that lately came from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies on Account of ſeveral Merchants of this City, was paid into the Bank.

Mr. James Brown, one of the Pages of the Preſence to her Majeſty, having been ill of the Palſy for this Year, and now lying incapable of doing his Duty, her Majeſty has been pleaſed to order that he ſhould be paid his Salary of 40 l. per Ann. during his Life.

And the Right Hon. the Earl of Grantham, as Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold to Her Majeſty, has been pleaſed to appoint Mr. Dreſnon to be Page of the Preſence to her Majeſty, in the room of Mr. Brown.

On Saturday laſt John Sherwin was committed to the Gatehouſe by Juſtice Blagny, on the Lord Chief Juſtice Raymond's Warrant, for writing and publiſhing a ſcandalous Libel, entitled, *The Gotham Sirens*; or, *The Rook's Flight from Gravſend.*

On Monday the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of this City, preceded by the ſeveral Officers of the Hoſpitals of Chriſt Church, London Work-Houſe, and the Arts Maſters of Bridewell, together with all the Charity Children belonging to the ſaid Hoſpitals, went in a grand and handſome Proceſſion to the Pariſh Church of St. Bride's, according to annual Cuſtom, when the Right Rev. Dr. Peploe Lord Biſhop of Cheſter preached the Spital Sermon; afterwards they returned to Fiſhmongers Hall, where a fine Entertainment was provided; at which were preſent ſeveral Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction.

On Tueſday the Rev. Dr. Snape preach'd before the Right Hon the Lord Mayor, Alderman, Sheriffs, &c. at St. Bride's Church, who afterwards returned to Dinner at Drapers Hall, where a fine Entertainment was provided by John Fuller, Eſq; one of the preſent Sheriffs. And

On Wedneſday the Rev. Dr. Mangey preach'd before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and return'd to Dinner at Drapers-Hall, where an Entertainment was provided by Sir Iſaac Shard, Knt. the other Sheriff.

The ſame Day the Spital Sermons ended at St. Bride's, when the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was pleaſed to ſend 3 l. to the Churchwardens, to be diſtributed to the Poor of the Pariſh, in lieu of what had been cuſtomarily given to the Ringers; his Lordſhip not chuſing to have the Bells rung upon that Occaſion.

The ſame Evening the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ſet out for Newmarket.

On Monday Morning laſt as a Perſon was ſhewing ſome wild Creatures in St. George's Fields, a Monkey got loote, and fixed upon a Woman with a young Child in her Arms, tore out one of her Eyes, and bit off a large Piece of the poor Creature's Noſe, before they could get him from her.

The following is an Abſtract of a private Letter from Aberuſt, *in the County of* Cardigan, *dated* April *the* 11*th.*

On the 4th of this Inſtant near 100 large Fiſh, of near 6 Yards in Length, were drove on this Shore by the late ſtrong Eaſterly Winds, which were killed by the Country People: It is expected that ſeveral Tons of Oyl will be produced from them, which 'tis thought will fall to the Lord of the Manor. They are taken to be a Shoal of Grampaſſes; however they cauſe no ſmall Speculation amongſt the Country People.

On Wedneſday began the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter at Weſtminſter-Hall, where Sir John Gonſon, the Chairman of the Seſſions, gave a very

very learned and excellent Charge to the Grand Jury

Thomas Railton, Esq; (a very worthy Gentleman, who has been in the Commission of the Peace near 50 Years) made a Report to the Court from the Committee appointed for suppressing of Night Houses, Night Cellars, and other disorderly Houses, &c. whereby it appeared, that the said Committee had bound over to the Sessions 58 Persons for keeping those sort of Houses; committed to Prison 16 Persons for the like Offence, and that 24 had been indicted for keeping those wicked Houses; (the Neighbours who complained of them being bound in Recognizances to prosecute) that of the Houses indicted and bound over by the Committee, 26 of them are suppressed, and the Persons who kept them gone away; amongst which are the Houses of Moll Harvey and Bell Eaton (her Sister) which were two of the most notorious Receptacles of Thieves, Pickpockets, &c. that ever were in the Liberty of Westminster.

That the said Committee have met in all 42 times, and have issued out many Search Warrants, and have committed to the House of Correction in all 127 Rogues, Vagabonds, sturdy Beggars, and idle and disorderly Persons apprehended by virtue of such Warrants in Night Houses or other disorderly Houses, or such as infest the Streets in the Night-time. That their Proceedings meeting with much Opposition, especially at the first, the Committee have bound over to the Sessions 24 Persons for assaulting and resisting Constables in the Execution of their Office; and have convicted 11 Persons for profane Cursing and Swearing.

And a Petition was delivered to the Court by a great Number of substantial and creditable Shopkeepers and Inhabitants in and about Drury Lane, Russel-Street, Bridges-Street, Catherine-[illegible] and other Parts of Covent-Garden, taking Notice of the great Service done by the Justices of the Peace in suppressing so many disorderly Houses, whereby they are much more quiet and easy in their Houses than formerly; and humbly pray the said Justices will continue their Meetings till the remaining bad Houses are likewise suppressed.

The following Days are appointed by the Lord Raymond, for trying of Causes in London and Middlesex in the King's-Bench, at the Sittings for the next Term.

In London.		In Middlesex.	
Monday	— May 10	Friday	— May 14
Wednesday	— 19	Friday	—— 21
Saturday	—— 29	Friday	—— 28
After Term		After Term	
Monday	—— May 31	Tuesday	— June 1

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Lady, was interred on Thursday Evening, when the Funeral was performed with great Solemnity: The Corpse, after lying privately in State at his Grace's Palace, was carry'd to be interr'd in a Vault at Lambeth Church; six Bishops held up the Pall, viz. Durham, Bath and Wells, Ely, Oxford, St. David's, and St. Asaph; the Rev. Dr. Ibbetson perform'd the Funeral Service, and the Church was hung in Mourning.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Halfe's *Guidwife* beat the Lord St. John's *Burgess* the Four Miles Course at Newmarket, for 100 Guineas. And

On Wednesday the Earl of Portmore's *Visitress* beat the Duke of Bridgewater's *Star* the Four Mile Course for 300 Guineas.

On Thursday Mr Baker and Mr. Beaumont were sworn Chief Burgesses, and Mr William Jones, High Constable, for the City and Liberty of Westminster; Mr. High Bailiff, Mr. Deputy Steward, together with the Burgesses and Assistant Burgesses, preceded by the Beadles of the several Wards, bareheaded, with their Staves and new Coats, and Hautboys, &c. made a handsome Procession from the Court-House to St. Margaret's Church, where a Sermon was preach'd by the Rev. Dr. Bundy, Chaplain to his Majesty; after which an elegant Dinner was provided for them at the Gloucester Tavern in Pall-Mall.

On Saturday last a Court Martial was held on Board Rear Admiral Cavendish's Ship the Canterbury, at Spithead, when two inferior Officers belonging to the Weasel Sloop, Capt. Oats, (imployed in looking after the Owlers) were tried on a Charge of having put lighted Matches between the Fingers of two Frenchmen and a Boy, on board a French Shallop, call'd the St. John Baptist, near Bulness, on the Coast of Norfolk, where they supposed she had been Smuggling. The chief Evidences were the Sloop's Company, who declared that they saw the lighted Matches put between their Fingers, but believed that they did not intend to hurt them, but only to frighten them into a Confession where they had hid the Money, Part of her Cargo had been sold for. After a strict Examination, the Court found them Guilty, and sentenced them to be whipp'd from Ship to Ship, by the Men on board 11 Sail at Spithead, and four in the Harbour, each Man to have eight Lashes along-side each Ship.

On Wednesday were re-examined before Thomas Robe, Esq; five of the notorious Youths mentioned in our last, viz. John Dancer, Richard Woolls, George Dawson, Charles Perkins, and Stephen Sanger; the two former were committed to Newgate, as also one Sarah Hewler, upon the Evidence of the other Three: She was their vile unfortunate Seducer. Her usual Method to encourage them, was by artful Contrivances agreeable to their natural Dispositions, and fair Promises of future Gain, together with some trifling Presents she gave them, in exchange for what they daily stole from the Publick for her Profit: She cunningly made some Distinction in her Favours, that each might endeavour to excel the other in Villainy.

On Thursday Morning about 5 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the second Floor of the House of Mr. Dix, Oilman in Fenchurch-Street; but by timely Assistance it was happily extinguished before any considerable Damage was done. It was occasioned through the Carelessness of the Lodgers, by leaving their Fire burning when they went to Bed, so that part of it fell out of the Grate, and set fire to the Floor and Wainscot, which in a few Minutes flam'd out of the Windows.

Ecclesiastical Promotions. The Rev. Philip Bearcroft, D. D. is presented to the Vicarage of Elham, in the Diocese of Canterbury.——The Rev. Mr. Stephen Greenhill is presented to the Rectory of Sevington, in the said Diocese

Deaths. Saturday died Sir Baldwin Neville, at his House in George-street, near Hanover Square.—Monday died Mr. Roger Lynch of Botolph-lane, Wine-Merchant, one of the Governors of Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals, also a Common-Council-Man for Billingsgate Ward many Years last past.——The same Morning died of the Small Pox, the Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Onslow, at his Lordship's House in Great Marlborough-street ——Tuesday died Mr. Samuel Delme, the only Son of the late Sir Peter Delme by his 1st Lady, by whose Death an Estate of about 60,000 l. falls to his two Brothers and Sister. —— Sunday died at his House in Grosvenor Square, the Right Honourable Oliver S. George, Esq; Member of Parliament for Dungannon in Ireland, Brother to to the Lord S. George of that Kingdom, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 103 1 half. South Sea Ann. 108 7 8ths. Books open. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 17 s. Bank 145 1 half. Bank Circulation 7 l. 5 s. India 195 1 half. India Bonds 5 l. 19 s. Royal Exchange Assurance 99 1 half. London Assurance 12 3 4ths to 7 8ths for the Opening. African 51 1 half. York Buildings 24 1 half Three per Cent. Ann. 96 1 half. English Copper 3 l. 3 s. Welch Copper 2 l. 12 s.

This Day is publish'd,

An ANSWER to the *REMARKS* upon the BILL now depending in PARLIAMENT, concerning TYTHES, lately publish'd in the WESTMINSTER EVENING-POST. Wherein the Law, the Facts, and the Reasoning of the Author, are fully consider'd.

Printed for J. Roberts, in Warwick-Lane. Price Six-pence.

WHereas on Tuesday the 6th of this Instant April, a tall thin Man wearing a light Wig much out of Curl, tawny Face and black Beard, supposed to be a Gipsy, hired a Horse of THOMAS TIMS of Edgworth, Middlesex, with a Pretence to go to Two Waters near Hempsted, but has not been heard of since. He is a light grey Horse about 13 Hands high, being newly trim'd on the Head, with a Swelling on the Right Nostril, two Clips on the near Rump, with a cut Tail, pretty long Dock: Whoever gives Notice of the said Horse, so that he may be had again, to the said THOMAS TIMS of Edgworth, or to the Landlord of the Bell at Two Waters near Hempsted, Hertfordshire, shall have a Guinea Reward and reasonable Charges.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE, *of Affairs for* Improving *Money, Trade and Estates, &c.*

MORTGAGES are wanted for several Sums of Money, of which some are large. And different Sums are ready to be Lent on like Securities.

Any Person who will grant an ANNUITY to be made payable either out of Land, Houses or the publick Stocks, may be inform'd of a Purchaser.

A Gentleman wants to purchase a large ADVOWSON or Presentation of a Rectory or Vicarage where the Incumbent is Old.

Any Person who has a YOUNG LAD, from 14 to 16 Years of Age, or thereabouts, to place out with a Sum of Money, for 5 or 6 Years, in a genteel Business, may be informed of a Person who wants such a one, and will take due Care of him.

ESTATES *which some Persons want to* BUY.

A Farm of about 100, and another about 25 l. a Year, within 20 Miles of London, or thereabouts.—An Estate in Land not far from Kingston.——Some Ground Rents in or near London.—And several Persons want to Buy and some to Hire other Estates.

ESTATES *which some Persons want to* SELL.

Several good Houses not far distant from London, fit for Noblemen or Gentlemen to dwell in, to some of which there are Estates in Land belonging.——A large House very compleatly Built and Finish'd, with a Garden, Coach-Houses, and a large Stable in Grosvenor-Square.—Several Leasehold Houses in and about London.—And several Persons want to Sell and some to Lett other Estates.

THE *Particulars will be given by Mr. Thomas Rogers*, Agent *for Persons who want any such Business to be done. He Answers Letters* Post Paid, *an Advertises if desired, not otherwise*; all at his own Charges *if not Successful.*

He gives Attendance *as undermentioned*,

Daily (*except Saturdays*) *about One and Six o'Clock at the Rainbow Coffee-House near the Gates of the* TEMPLE, *at* 12 } *Tuesdays, Tom's Coffee-house by the* EXCHANGE, *o'Clock* } *Thursdays, Will's Coffee-house near* WHITEHALL

And on sending for he will go to Persons near

N°. 165. The Daughter of a certain Tradesman in the City of London, was very much afflicted with a Convulsive Cholick, and a Lasseurde at the first coming out of her Bed. She was usually troubled with Fainting-Fits, and in them Fits would frequently between Whiles be delirious, all her Limbs in that Turns would be convuls'd, and sometimes to a very great Degree so that once her Neck was so contracted with her Convulsions, that her Chin was turn'd on her Shoulders; and if one present, who saw her in this Agony, had not (being frighten'd) scream'd out, and brought her out of that Fit, it was believed she must have been strangled. At other Times her Lower Jaw would fall as a dead Corpse, and the whole nervous System would be very much affected and disorder'd. In these miserable Circumstances, her Friends apply'd to

Mr. JOHN MOORE, *Apothecary,*

At the Pestle and Mortar in Lawrence Pountney's-Lane, the first Great Gates on the Left-hand from Cannon street,

for his Advice; and he, by Means of a few of his Medicines, in a short Time has effectually cured her. And any Person troubled with Fits, or any Weakness of the Nerves, who shall be inclin'd to make use of the aforesaid J. MOORE's Medicines, and desire to be further satisfied as to the Truth of the said Cure, upon their applying to him, they will be directed to the Patient herself, from whom and the Family they will receive ample Satisfaction.

N. B. This Medicine, with another he has, after proper Evacuations, cures Fits under all Denominations, viz. Numbness, Palsies, &c. and Dry Scelly-ach in the West-Indies.

N. B. The aforesaid John Moore has lately prepared two Anti Scorbutick Medicines, being Pills and a Spirit, which excel any thing yet offered to the Publick, with a Purge given at proper Times with it: It expels the numerous Trains of Scorbutick Symptoms; and as the Hypochondriac and Hysteric Disorders have their Source from the Scurvy, it relieves them; it alters and changes all the Juices in the human Body, thinns the Lentor, viz. that fizy, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which obstructs the Capillary Vessels, and is the Cause of Chilness in the extream Parts, as well as Heat in Hypochondriac and Hysteric Paroxysms, renovates the Blood, restores decay'd Nature, cheers the Heart, revives the Spirits, and opens Obstructions of the Viscera, gives Rest to weary, tired and worn out Bodies, it invigorates and inkindles again the almost extinguished natural innate Heat, making the Vital Flame to burn clear, removing Weaknesses and Indispositions, and restoring the prefect Health.

The Symptoms are cutaneous Eruptions, as red, yellow or black Spots upon the Arms and Legs, as small as Flea-bites, sometimes as large as a Crown Piece, and sometimes the Limbs are beset with rough scaly Swellings, or sometimes there is an itching of the Skin, which is frequently taken for what is vulgarly call'd the Itch. The Scurvy perverts the Lymphæ, and is a mortal Enemy to the nervous System; for Scorbutick Persons are troubled with Weariness, Lassitude of Weight, and a dull obscure Pain in the Limbs, the Appetite is either too flourishing or too languid, the Gums are liable to Inflammations, Swellings and Ulcers, and when rub'd with the Finger, a fetid Blood, or serous Humour, the Teeth are loose and corroded, the Mouth has a Stench, the Spittle is very salt and sometimes acid, they are likewise affected with nocturnal Sweats, difficulty of breathing, wandering Pains, a lax Skin is found sometimes swimming on the Top of the Urine; but all these Symptoms are easily found in the same Person.

This Day is publiſhed,

(*Adorn'd with* COPPER PLATES)

The GARDENER's DICTIONARY: CONTAINING,

The METHODS of CULTIVATING and IMPROVING the Kitchen, Fruit and Flower Garden; as alſo, the Phyſick Garden, Wilderneſs, Conſervatories, and Vineyard; according to the Practice of the moſt experienc'd Gardeners of the preſent Age. Interſperſ'd with the Hiſtory of the PLANTS, the Characters of each GENUS, and the Names of all the particular SPECIES, in Latin and Engliſh, and an Explanation of all the Terms uſed in BOTANY and GARDENING. Together with Accounts of the Nature and Uſe of Barometers, Thermometers, and Hygrometers proper for GARDENERS, and of the Origin, Cauſes, and Nature of Meteors, and the particular Influences of Air, Earth, Fire, and Water, upon Vegetation, according to the beſt Natural Philoſophers.

By PHILIP MILLER, F. R. S.

And GARDENER to the BOTANICK GARDEN at Chelſea.

— *Digna manet divini gloria ruris.*
VIRG. GEO.

Printed for the AUTHOR:

And ſold by C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

N. B. The Book will be delivered to the Subſcribers, upon ſending in their Receipts.

Juſt publiſhed,

A Collection of ſeveral Tracts of the Rt. Honourable EDWARD Earl of *Clarendon*, Author of the *Hiſtory of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in* England, begun in the Year 1641, *viz.* I. A Diſcourſe by Way of Vindication of himſelf from the Charge of High-Treaſon, brought againſt him by the Houſe of Commons. II. Reflections upon ſeveral Chriſtian Duties, Divine and Moral, by Way of Eſſays. 1. Of human Nature. 2. Of Law. 3. Reflections upon the Happineſs which we may enjoy in and from ourſelves. 4 Of impudent Diſlight in Wickedneſs. 5. Of Drunkenneſs. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8 Of Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adverſity. 10. Of Contempt of Death, and the beſt providing for it. 11. Of Friendſhip. 12. Of Counſel and Converſation. 13 Of Promiſes. 14 Of Liberty. 15. Of Induſtry. 16. Of Sickneſs. 17 Of Repentance. 18. Of Conſcience. 19. Of an Active and on a Contemplative Life, and when and why the one ought to be prefer'd to the other. 20. Of War. 21. Of Peace. 22. Of Sacrilege. III. A Diſcourſe of the Reverence due to Antiquity. IV. A Diſcourſe againſt the Multiplying Controverſies by inſiſting upon Particulars that are not neceſſary to the Point in Debate. V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Reſpect due to Age. VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c. VII. Contemplations and Reflections upon the Pſalms of *David*, with Devotions applicable to the Troubles of the Times.

Printed for T. Woodward at the Half-Moon over againſt St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, and J. Peele at Lock's Head in Amen-Corner, Pater-noſter-Row.

N B. None of theſe Pieces were ever printed before, and the Original Manuſcripts in his Lordſhip's Hand-Writing may be ſeen at T. WOODWARD's.

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